

Wedding Bells

DYKES-COFFIN

At the Manse, Fort Saskatchewan, on Monday, August 30th, at 3 p.m., the marriage of Robert Thomas Dykes of Edmonton and Lonnelle Bernice Coffin of Irma, was solemnized by Rev. Robert Simons.

The bride, who was charmingly attired in a tailored swaggar suit in shades of brown with turban and veil to match, carried accessories of the same shade, and also wore fox fur. She was attended by Mrs. J. R. Benedict as matron of honor, Mr. J. Lymburn as best man.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. C. Coffin and Mr. Keith Coffin of Irma; Misses Edith and Jean Dykes, Messrs. Jim and Ted Dykes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lymburn and Mr. and Mrs. W. Blakely, all of Edmonton. The happy couple left immediately after the ceremony for Jasper where the honeymoon will be spent.

Mr. and Mrs. Dykes will be at home at 1013 1/2 Clifton Place, Edmonton, after September 20th.

IRMA RED-BOB CLUB

Field crop competition by junior grain club of this district was judged by T. Kiduff, fieldman from the provincial department of agriculture.

Following are the scores:

Murray Walker	75
Eric Steele	73
E. G. Larson	69
Alfred Halvorson	67
Ed. G. Thurston	65
T. Robertson	64
H. Bars	62 1/2
J. T. Barrs	61 1/2
A. E. Jones	61
E. Jones	61
Alfred Larson	59
E. Savard	57
H. Barber	55
C. Larson	44 1/2
E. Carrington	42

Red-Bob 222 Cdn sponsored by the Alberta Wheat Pool.

UNITED CHURCH NOTES

On Friday evening, August 27th, the officers and teachers of the Sunday school met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Locke. The Superintendent, Mr. L. S. Beads, had charge of the meeting. Following the usual opening exercises the minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the secretary, Miss Flewelling, and were adopted. A discussion then took place relative to the life-work of the Sunday school.

Several appointments to the teaching staff were made to fill vacancies which have occurred recently. The newly appointed teachers are: Mrs. Arthur Peterson, Miss Ethel Tate and Arthur Knudson.

It was arranged to hold Rally Day for the Sunday school on September 17th and to follow very closely the order of service used in past years. The special offering will be in aid of the Missionary Fund of the church.

Services for Sunday, September 5, are as follows: Passchendale, 11 a.m.; Crescent Hill, 3 p.m.; Irma, 8 p.m. A hearty welcome to all.

Ladies' Aid Meet.

The regular meeting of the Ladies' Aid of Irma will be held at the home of Mrs. A. Blakely on Thursday, 9th September, at 3 o'clock. The roll call will be answered by telling "How I raised talent money during the month of August". Mrs. Locke will present a paper on "Why Women Should Use Their Vote". Devotional period, Mrs. M. Knudson; Hostesses, Mrs. Osterhout, Mrs. Hager. All are cordially invited to attend.

The World of Wheat

By H. G. L. Strange, Director, "Crop Testing Plan."

"De malt barlee, she lak' de woman. To get bes' result mus' humor her. 'Besides, de feller w'at drink de beer is plainece particulaire. So de farmer d'at grow de malt barlee mus' be plainece particulaire also."

This was the sage advice given to me by Philippe, one of the best hired men who ever came-out of Quebec. Philippe's father was "mos' smart man for grow malt barlee."

Philippe helped us to win many a dollar for malting premiums. Here is his advice, much in his own words: 1. "Mus' use O.A.C. vintet et un-dat's twenty-one you know.

2. "Nevaire cut crop till she's ripe. Green kernel mak' de poor malt.

3. "To kip nice colour, fit good night-cap on stook for kip away de dew and rain, den thresh de caps separate for feed.

4. "Mus' try kip one-eight, maybe one-quartaire inch awn on barlee. Nevaire skin de kernel. To do d'is mus' run thresh' machine more slow d'an for de wheat. Den galk' out mos' all concave. Maybe if barlee too dry, use wood concave same as for thresh de pea. Separator man sell de wood concave 'bon marche.

5. "If kernel still skin, d'en feed de bundles butt first into thresh' machine."

Following factors have tended to raise price: French wheat crop indicated as only 221 million bushels; Poor harvests in Morocco; Official report Argentine wheat and flax crop reduced by drought; Indian monsoon a failure; U. S. corn crop deteriorates in southwestern section; No increase in Mediterranean rain crop.

Following factors have tended to lower price: European consumptive demand very slow; Free offers of wheat from Russia, Danube, Canada, U. S.; France and Germany doing everything to curtail imports; Fair rice prospects in India; Some rains in Australia and Argentina; Liberal offers of South African corn.

500 ATTEND RITES FOR MRS. NAGLER

More than 500 persons were estimated to have attended funeral rites held here Sunday, August 22, for Mrs. Sally Nagler, 28, wife of Emil Nagler of Calgary and a member of a well-known Edmonton Jewish family, who died in Calgary last Friday after a brief illness. Rabbi Haft officiated at services held in the Jewish cemetery.

Born in Edmonton, Mrs. Nagler was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shaw, old-time Edmonton residents. Her mother died several years ago. Surviving are her husband in Calgary; her father, in Edmonton; and four sisters—Mrs. Frank Greenberg in Regina, Mrs. C. Greenberg in Irma, and Tommie and Cecile Shaw in Edmonton.

Connolly and McKinley Ltd., directed funeral arrangements.—Edmonton Journal.

The sympathy of Irma friends is extended to the bereaved.

AUTHORITY ON CONSTITUTION BACKS MR. KING

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The power of disallowance is in the British North America Act, and the federal government is within its powers in disallowing the Alberta banking acts, was the definite opinion given by The News today by J. E. Ewart, son of the famous Canadian constitutionalist and himself an authority on the Canadian constitution.

Camrose M. L. A. Takes Stand As Independent Member; Confidence In Premier Is Gone

W. N. Chant, elected as Social Credit Candidate in 1935 election, declares actions of government force him to take stand as an independent member. Has lost confidence in premier personally and in government generally.

Mr. W. N. Chant, member for Camrose in the provincial legislature, has submitted a statement of his position to The News for publication. Mr. Chant, who was elected as Social Credit member in the 1935 election, says he has lost all confidence in the premier personally and in the government generally and that he must take up the position of an independent member in consequence.

Mr. Chant's statement reads as follows:

"In view of the actions of the government during the session just closed and particularly in view of some of the legislation which was passed and the subsequent events which have since transpired, I have given careful consideration to my position.

"On the eve of the session, I, as well as other members, was asked to sign a 'pledge,' the effect of which would debar me from criticism of the government, and compel me to support legislation introduced by it, of the nature of which I was not at the time cognizant.

"I refused to subscribe to such a pledge, as it would naturally have resulted in my being unable to express any views if they happened not to be in accord with those of the government. Responsible public opinion recognizes that the signing of such a pledge is unprecedented in British parliamentary government as we know it. In consequence of my refusal, I was informed by Mr. Floyd Baker, the secretary of the Social Credit Board, that I was debarred from the caucus of government members, and thus deprived of any part in the formation of the policies of the government and the methods by which it proposed to further them.

"I opposed in the House the amendment to the Judiciary Act, which deprives a citizen of the right to question the constitutionality of any Act passed by the Alberta legislature. Hitherto, it has been the proud boast of every British citizen, that no matter how humble he may be, he has unrestricted access to the courts, which are impartial tribunals for the protection or enforcement of his rights, and which is a fundamental principle of any democracy. Such legislation not only cannot be said to be democratic but is of a type similar to that found only in countries

where dictatorship reigns supreme and the individual citizen is denied any part in the government of his country.

"I am conscious that the recent actions of the government and its legislation are not only not in accord, but in direct conflict with those of the other eight provinces of Canada, and that the continuation of such policies in the reckless and ill-considered manner pursued by this government must inevitably lead to the disruption of Confederation.

"I feel that the present actions of the government are not those of a democratic one appealing to the reason and good sense of the electorate, but, on the other hand, constitute an incitement to the adoption of autocratic methods of imposing its views upon those who do not agree with it. This is reflected in the words of the chairman of the Social Credit board, who is credited with saying that everyone should 'co-operate' or 'get out of the province.' This is not at least a happy description of those popular words 'to co-operate.'

"It is most unfortunate that the policies which the government advocate should be promulgated under the cloak of religion and that the premier and some of his supporters should be permitted to broadcast on a Sunday their political opinions at the rates and under the guise of a religious service, a procedure which is most offensive to the vast majority of fair-minded people.

"Such propaganda, and the form in which it is put forward, together with the engendering of discontent that accompanies it are to be deplored. The violence of the language with which it is uttered, and which is hardly in harmony with the Christian atmosphere which is supposed to surround it, cannot but have an unfortunate effect, and result in many cases in misleading well-intentioned people.

"We have no longer representative government in this province as the actions of the government and the legislation it enacts are dictated by individuals from Great Britain who have not shown that they hold the confidence of any appreciable number of their own fellow-countrymen and have not been elected by, or are in any way responsible to, the citizens of our province.

"The monetary system, to the extent to which it works to the disadvantage of the average citizen must be changed and made to conform to current economic needs. As that appears to be within the control of the Dominion parliament, which comprises the elected representatives of the whole country, it is the duty of the provincial government to work with the Dominion authorities and press upon them the necessity of effecting

CHANT SHOULD RESIGN HIS SEAT SAYS THE PREMIER

Asked to comment on Mr. Chant's action and his statements, Premier Aberhart said:

"It is well known that Mr. Chant was returned by his constituents to support action to secure the objectives set for the present government by the people—action which was to eventuate in alleviating the shocking conditions existing in the province. There can be no doubt that at that time this task was accepted under a solemn pledge by the Social Credit party of whom Mr. Chant was a member. To support it was undoubtedly the will of the people in Mr. Chant's constituency.

If Mr. Chant thinks that his constituents have since changed their mind, why does he not cite such evidence as will convince any reasonable being that such is the case? The fact that he has lost confidence in me, and the policy of government generally, has nothing whatever to do with representation on behalf of his constituents, and the fact that he offers no evidence whatever of having tested their desires anew is some contributory evidence to the fact that he fears to do so.

"Should Resign"

"Judging by the very numerous public meetings which cabinet ministers and other prominent followers of the government have been attending, Mr. Chant, were he to test his constituents' opinion, would find that they were even more enthusiastic for the objectives of the present government than in 1935.

"Of course, it may be that Mr. Chant's conscience may be worrying him to the extent that, morally, he could not vote as his constituents wanted him to in 1935, and appear to want him to vote now; in which case, Mr. Chant should, undoubtedly, resign his seat.

"I believe that Mr. Chant is quite conscientious in this matter, but his constituents must feel that he is not quite fair to them. I do not know what they will think of his action."

the necessary reforms.

"The efforts of the government, as reflected in its legislation, have been futile. It is necessary that the pressing problems with which we are confronted be dealt with promptly. An orderly and speedy adjustment of debts, a system of provincial health insurance and a more efficient method of marketing our agricultural products to ensure an adequate return to the producer are subjects demanding immediate attention. These are matters which have been grossly neglected by the government, which is apparently more interested in retaining power and preparing for the next election than in giving its attention to the solution of problems of primary importance.

"The government was advised by the Attorney-General, an opinion which has since been confirmed by the law officers of the Dominion, that the legislation consisting of the bills since disallowed was not only beyond the powers of the province, but in conflict with those of the Dominion. Yet the government, whose duty to all the people of Canada, is to abide by the constitution, have knowingly and deliberately disregarded it, instead of, when changes were deemed desirable, pursuing lawful means to effect those changes.

"All those in favor of sane, progressive and stable government should sink their differences, and unite to combat successfully the menace at present confronting our province.

"Having lost all confidence in the premier personally, and the government generally, by reason of the inability and neglect to alleviate the conditions existing in the province, I now feel that in respect of any actions of the government, or any legislation introduced by it, I, as a member of a legislature in a British country, must be free to criticize, where criticism is justified.

"For these reasons I have come to the conclusion that I can no longer support the government, and must take up the position, with the freedom which goes with it, of an independent member.

"W. N. CHANT."

Some people seem to be made on the order of billboards, says a careful observer—a flashy front with a vacant lot behind.

Kinsella Kernels.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbett motored to Wetaskiwin on Sunday with Edith, who will resume her duties as teacher in the Wetaskiwin school.

A large number of ladies gathered at the home of Mrs. Wächter on Thursday last to take part in a shower held in honor of Miss Jean Bawden. A large number of beautiful gifts were received by Jean.

Mrs. Lagrande of Richmond, Calif., is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. L. Ferries.

Mrs. Ferries and daughter, Kay, motored to Edmonton Friday to meet Mrs. Lagrande.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were in town last week-end making arrangements for the transfer of their furniture to Czar, where Mr. Taylor will teach.

Miss Lucille Mark is home from Edmonton for a few days.

Miss Edith Watson returned to her school north of Irma on Sunday.

Mr. Hemphill and family have taken up residence in Kinsella where Mr. Hemphill has taken over the duties of principal of our school.

The grade 12 pupils here are pleased that arrangements have been made so that it is possible for them to take up grade 12 studies in the school.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Wangness were in Edmonton the beginning of the week.

Miss Morgan of Edmonton arrived on Tuesday to take up her duties as teacher at the Badger school.

Miss Doris Wächter spent last week in Edmonton visiting her sister-in-law and was nephew.

Miss Vera Hake spent several days in Edmonton last week visiting her sisters.

The annual sale of work and tea was held by the Women's Institute last Saturday in the church basement. A large crowd attended and the proceeds were over \$13.00.

Miss Margaret Scott has returned to the North country where she has taken another school.

"The people of Kinsella and district were most agreeably surprised on Saturday, August 21st, when Harry Miller of Hollywood, California, arrived for a short visit. Harry's cousin, Ermin Arnett, of Portland, was with him.

Another reason why romance lasted longer in the old days, says a careful observer, was that a bride looked much the same after washing her face.

Shipping Hogs

FROM
IRMA EVERY TUESDAY
HIGHEST PRICES PAID !

A. E. Foxwell
PHONE 13

IRMA GARAGE

We have a number of battery and electric used radios for sale.

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
AGENCY
B. A. GAS and OIL
TRACTOR REPAIRING
RADIO REPAIRING

All Work Guaranteed !

FOR SALE
Pump Engine, cheap for cash.
One 1934 Standard Chevrolet Coach.
One 12-20 Case Tractor.

See the New 1938 Rogers Radio !
Burgess Radio B Batteries always on hand.

Your Business Is Appreciated.

CARS, TRUCKS and TRACTORS
OVERHAULED

Special price on overhauling cars and trucks including reboiling. All work guaranteed.

Batteries Charged and Re-conditioned.

P. MATTHEIS
(Located in rear of Irma Garage)

THE FACTS

about

Banking in Canada

will be told to you by
Canada's Chartered Banks

In a Series of Broadcasts
commencing

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 7

10.15 to 10.20

and

Wednesday Mid-day, Sept. 8

1.15 to 1.30

OVER STATIONS

CFCN—1030 Kilocycles
CJCF—690 Kilocycles
CFAC—930 Kilocycles
CJOC—950 Kilocycles
CJCA—730 Kilocycles
CFRN—960 Kilocycles

"LISTEN IN"

Radio Prospects, Attention !

COME AND SEE the NEW MARCONI RADIOS
NOW ON DISPLAY !

A model to suit every purse. Liberal trade-in allowance on your old radio. A full line of tubes and batteries on hand at all times.

Don't forget our Auto Parts and
Imperial Oil Products

Sather's Super Service

An Insurance Policy

Writers in some of the Eastern Canadian publications are spilling a lot of ink on the subject of conditions in the prairie provinces and are advocating drastic measures, even to the extent of abandonment of the land to its original inhabitants, the gophers and the Indians.

In some articles, quite patently written by authors not fully conversant with the situation, it is suggested that the soil has been robbed of its fertility—is played out, in fact, and is no longer capable of producing crops even if an abundance of moisture were available.

The people on the ground, the farmers and businessmen resident in the prairie provinces, are not likely to be stampeded by any such suggestion. They know better. They are fully aware that, given the essential moisture at the right time, the prairies are capable of producing quality grains in great abundance and this is being demonstrated to the world in the Province of Manitoba and in comparatively small areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta this season.

The findings of Captain Palliser in his report on the entire area to the British government, 1856 to 1860, have been confirmed recently in surveys made by the Dominion Forestry Service and the Searle Grain Company, the latter based on observations and records over periods ranging up to 60 years.

These reports demonstrate that what Palliser designated as the "semi arid" belt, taking in roughly the open prairie areas of southern Saskatchewan, southern Alberta and southwestern Manitoba, have yielded 13.25 bushels per acre on a long time average from eleven million acres in wheat on an average precipitation of 10.38 inches per annum, exclusive of snow-fall, compared with an average yield of 10 bushels an acre in what Palliser termed the more northerly "fertile" belt on an average rainfall of 12.63 inches over nine million acres seeded to wheat.

These territories and figures do not include what now may be regarded as a definitely arid area in which four million acres have been seeded to wheat.

Excluding the latter the long period records show that in the so-called semi arid belt a crop failure from drought may be expected on an average of one year in four and in the fertile belt an average of one failure in nine years.

As pointed out by Major H. G. L. Strange in an article in "Canadian Business" these crop failure years do not occur with mathematical regularity but, and particularly in this case in the semi arid belt, sometimes in cycles of two, three or even more years in succession.

While Major Strange is assured that this year marks the culmination of drought severity and crop loss he does not go into the causes of the cumulative drought of the past few years, but there can be little doubt that its severity has been aggravated by cultivation methods over a period of years which have involved the drainage of the multiplicity of sloughs which in former years dotted even the semi arid area.

What has happened is that the earlier settlers found that they could, at least in good years, harvest very large yields in the proximity of the sloughs and came to the conclusion that areas covered by water were so much waste land which, if drained, could be made to yield heavy crops. Accordingly all over the prairies these sloughs were drained off and the land beneath these moisture nurseries was converted into wheat fields.

Fortunately what man has done can be undone, though it may be a long and painful process. The country today faces the problem of restoring these natural basins so that they, in the course of natural processes, may transpire moisture to the atmosphere and aid in the formation of rain clouds. Some attention is being given to this phase of the problem by the P.F.R.A. which, as Major Strange says, is "setting about the problem in a vigorous and effective fashion."

This work, however, does not solve the whole problem for the semi arid area or even the fertile area which, according to statistics, are subject to crop failures in every four and nine years respectively. The problem for the farmers in these recurring dry years can only be successfully solved by making available large quantities of water which can be stored and drawn upon when needed in the form of irrigation projects.

Irrigation projects, large and small, wherever feasible must be resorted to as a supplement to the restoration of shallow waters in natural basins, as an insurance policy against losses in future drought years whether they come singly or in cycles.

Such an insurance policy put into effect to its maximum degree and within the bounds of economic feasibility will place agriculture on the prairies on a more assured basis, provide work for many who need it, eliminate dead-loss direct relief expenditure and do away with all talk of abandonment of land, except for a very small area which never should have been broken by the plow.

Old Controversy Revived

No One Knows How Pepsys Pronounced His Name

The old controversy over the pronunciation of the name of Pepsys has been revived once more in the correspondence columns of the London Observer. Ought it to be Peeps, or Pepsy, or Pepsie? One correspondent has even discovered a contemporary verse in which it is made to rhyme with "lips" but this may, of course, have been only poetic license.

No one can answer the question definitely now, at least no one can produce proof positive. Indeed, it must have been a problem to Pepsy's contemporaries; for they spell his name in no less than seventy different ways and since the spelling of proper names was apt to be somewhat phonetic in those days, this seems to indicate some difference of opinion as to its pronunciation.

It is odd that he, who told us in such a wealth of detail about himself should have left this point to be disputed.—Christian Science Monitor.

Requirements Not Known

Thatcher Wheat May Be Obtained For Drought Area Farms

Efforts are being made by the Saskatchewan Government to obtain as much Thatcher wheat as possible for distribution next spring to farmers in the drought area. Hon. George Spence, acting minister of agriculture, recently stated that the government hoped to obtain between one-half and one million bushels of this variety of wheat through the Canadian wheat board. Additional supplies of other early maturing and rust resisting varieties of wheat will also be purchased although the total seed requirements for next spring are not yet known.

Hard On The Ladies

Curly hair has been outlawed in Chengtu, China, officials objecting to permanent waves as ultra-modern and a waste of money. Permanent wave machines were confiscated.

There are 14,584 miles of railways in the Union of South Africa.

Has Startling Idea

Scientist At Jerusalem University Believes Universe Is Shrinking

Dr. S. Sambaruky, age 35, of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, gives in the Physical Review, New York, evidence the whole universe is shrinking, with everything in it, including even the measurable units of energy.

His idea is as startling as Einstein's discovery of the curvature of space-time and somewhat analogous in setting. Einstein was also a young man when he offered the world his then unbelievable theory. Sambaruky, German born, has been a quiet, unknown scientific worker in Jerusalem since 1924, except for two years of science work in Holland.

The American scientific journal in accepting his article considered both its worthiness and Sambaruky's standing among scientists who know him.

His evidence of shrinkage comes from recent discoveries made with the world's largest telescope at Mt. Wilson, California. This telescope shows that apparently the nebulae, which are island universes of stars, way out at the edge of visibility, are all rushing away from the earth.

Offers Great Market

United Kingdom Consumes Enormous Amount Of Food Products

Some idea of the enormous amount of food products consumed in the United Kingdom may be had from the London Times which reports that in 1936 imports of butter amounted to \$200,000,000, which represents more than four-fifths of the butter entering world trade.

This great market absorbs more than one-half of the cheese and eggs entering world trade, and practically all the bacon. In spite of increased prices for food products, consumption remains steady, the purchasing power of the consumer in Great Britain being increased through industrial activity and greater prosperity.

It is only since 1839 that science has realized the human body is composed of individual cells.

Keep The Best

Shopkeepers In Scotland Reluctant To Part With Wares

In replying to the American complaint that London shopkeepers leave customers to sell the goods to themselves, the columnist of the Morning Post declares that Scots shopkeepers are even more reluctant to part with their wares. For example:

"Some months ago a friend of mine was going to Carnoustie. He had left his watch at Perth to be mended, and sallied forth to buy a cheap substitute. He found a wee shop, kept by a quaint little Scot, and the following dialogue ensued: 'I want a cheap watch.'

"How cheap?"

"The cheapest you have."

"There's a one I can give ye for five shillins. My cousin's had the like of it for two years, an' it still keeps goid time."

"But it's too large for my pocket."

"Weel, there's a smaller ane, but it's dear—7s. 6d."

"It don't like the pattern on the back."

"Here's a bonnie wee watch, but it's terribly expensive—9s. 6d."

"I'll take it!"

"As the vendor was handing out the change, he said: 'Of course I've a far better watch than that, but it costs too much—18s., and nobody'll buy it, so I just keep it for swank!'"

—Charlottetown Guardian.

Curious Race Incident

Winner Refused To Appeal Wrong Decision Of Judge

Accidents happen even on the best-regulated racetracks, and one of the most curious incidents in the history of the Turf occurred at Goodwood.

The judge was so intent upon watching the struggle between two leading horses, running neck and neck, that he failed to notice another slipping ahead of them on the other side of the track.

The third horse shot past the winning-post well in front of the other two but the judge sent up the number of the second horse as winner, leaving the Duke of Richmond's Dandizette unplaced in a race it had won by three lengths.

The Duke refused to appeal, telling the repentant judge, "I have always heard that justice is blind: now I know it." What Dandizette's backers thought is unrecorded.—News of the World.

Promises To Return

"Next year we will come to America every two weeks with new helium-inflated Zeppelins!" Captain Max Pruss, commander of the airship Hindenburg, said as he planned to leave the New York Medical Centre to return to his home in Germany. It was his first interview since he and his ship went down in flames at Lakehurst, N.J., three months ago.

Want Shorter Name

Citizens of William Williams Corner, a little community a mile south of Brazil, Ind., are tired of saying and writing the name of the place where they live. It's too long. It takes too much breath and too much ink, they complain. So they have prepared petitions asking that the community's name be changed to "Billville."

GIRL SETS NEW RECORD DESPITE INJURY



A seventeen-year-old girl, Miss Dorothy Odam, set a new British high-jump record for women at the A.A.A. championships in London when she cleared 5 feet 4 and 1/2 inches. Two days before the event she injured one of her ankles and it was twice its normal size when she broke her own record of 5 feet 4 inches.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

FRUITS WITH PECTIN REQUIRED FOR JELLY

Are your jelly glasses all filled yet? If not, it is the time to get busy. Jelly and toast are used not only at breakfast time, but are very popular for teas and lunches. Then come must be some jelly for jelly-rolls and layer-cakes this winter.

Acid and pectin are the two essentials in making jelly. If a fruit lacks either of these, it is impossible to make jelly. If pectin is lacking, some commercial pectin or fruit that is rich in pectin can be added. If acid is lacking an acid fruit should be used. Apples are rich in both acid and pectin and for this reason they form the basis of many of our jellies. Our grandmothers knew this and they often combined apples with other fruits in making jelly.

A small cotton bag is used for draining off the juice. An empty 2 1/2 pound sugar sack makes a convenient size. Do not squeeze the jelly-bag when draining, as this causes cloudy jelly. A low the bag to drain overnight, and if the fruit is rich in pectin, a second extraction can be made. If sugar present acts as a preservative. This is an excellent way of replenishing the jelly supply in the winter.

The length of boiling is very important but rather hard to determine. If overcooked, the jelly is tough and leathery, but if undercooked the jelly does not set. When the boiling is complete, a little can be tried on a cold saucer. The test that I find most satisfactory is called the "two-drop" test. Lift some of the liquid on a spoon and watch as it runs back into the pan. At first it seems quite watery, but as the boiling is completed, the liquid will slide by the side of the spoon.

The jars do not need to be sealed airtight for jelly. The large amount of sugar present acts as a preservative. The jelly should be covered with paraffin and then a paper fastened over the top, to keep out the dust.

APPLE JELLY

Wash and cut the apples into small pieces. Cover with cold water and boil until the apples are soft. Put in a jelly-bag and drain overnight. Put the juices on the stove and boil from eight to twelve minutes. Measure the juice and add an equal amount of sugar which has been heated. Boil the jelly until two drops form side by side on the spoon. Strain the jelly into hot sterilized glasses.

APPLE SYRUP FOR HOT CAKES

Wash and stem McIntosh apples. Put on to boil slowly, using as little water as possible. When thoroughly cooked, let drain through jelly bag. Return the juice to the kettle and boil quickly until condensed to a thin syrup consistency or until a light skim of jelly forms on top. Skim this off and add very gradually sufficient sugar to suit taste. Do not let the syrup boil after adding this sugar. This prevents the sugar becoming jelly. Dissolve the sugar by stirring. Put in hot sterilized jars for preserved fruit.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penitence, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper).

Sheep And Swine Shows

Sheep and swine shows will be held at Saskatoon on October 27, 28 and 29, and at Regina on November 2, 3 and 4. It has been decided by directors of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations. The directors have approved of a Saskatchewan exhibit at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair.

The Weekly Newspaper

One Of The Most Poised And Uplifting Factors In Our Existence

Turning from the city newspapers to the small town press exchanges that come to the editor's desk is like stepping from the slums, full of vice into an old-fashioned garden sweet with lavender and thyme, and the scent of perennial flowers. The pages of the little dailies are so full of murder, thievery, immorality and selfishness that the better news is obscured by glaring shatterings of the Decalogue. One puts the papers aside with a feeling of depression and heartache that the world is full of terrible and unhappy things.

Then picking up the papers that record the happenings of the little towns around us, one gains renewed faith in life. Here are set forth only that which uplifts a community—the activities of the business men, the church items, the happy social gatherings of the people, farmers' fairs, and all the thousand and one daily occurrences that make up the simple annals of the great common people, who are really the foundation of this broad country of ours.

Scandals are rarely published in the country newspapers, but if it so happens that decency demands it, the uglier details are omitted, or given a kindly touch that is widely different from the unfeeling publicity of the city press. The offenders may be our neighbors or people we have rubbed elbows with all our lives. They are real human beings to their own people, while to the great city dailies they are merely grains of a sort that are ground out hourly in their news mills.

Sometimes people speak lightly of the country newspaper, but it is one of the most poised and uplifting factors in our natural existence.—Boston Monitor.

The Official Title

Burma Is Now Overseas Territory Of The Crown

Citizens of Burma have been worrying themselves as to what the exact designation of their country should be since it was separated from India, observes the Indian Press Union.

No one dared to call it a colony because that would savor too little of democracy. The word "Kingdom" was rejected because it might be misleading, while the designation "Province" is not now permissible. The problem has been solved by the officials in London, who now designate Burma as "Overseas Territory of the Crown." As this is a long title, it is understood that the letters O.T.C. will be used when alluding to Burma.—Windsor Star.

Canada's Coal Production

The production of coal in Canada during June amounted to 1,063,865 tons as compared with 1,037,700 tons in the same month of last year. In Saskatchewan, the production amounted to 22,483 tons, a decrease of almost 4,000 tons from the output in June, 1936.

The average man's lungs contain about five quarts of air.

There are approximately six million blind people in the world.

A HIGH ROLL TIME



Ogden's Fine Cut puts you on the right track to off-height spots of smoking satisfaction. With this friendly, fragrant fine cut you'll hit new peaks of pleasure in rolling your own. Particularly if you're careful to use the best paper—"Chanticleer" or "Vogue". There's a bigger 15c package of Ogden's, now.



British Merchant Marine

Fewer British Merchant Vessels Afloat Than In 1914

Establishment of a ministry of marine is advocated by Paymaster-Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Talbot-Both in a foreword to his reference book "Merchant Ships, 1937."

Declaring there were 1,000 fewer British merchant vessels afloat today than in 1914 and the average size of ships was greater, he said, "in times of national emergency it is numbers that count, not size, and even with our greater numbers during the war we were brought to within a few weeks of starvation."

He said the empire link across the Pacific was almost broken. Japanese and United States ships were driving British ships from the seas and lifting cargoes under British noses. State assistance and subsidies might be pernicious in principle but when rivals were using them Great Britain must take up similar weapons.

"Unless a ministry of marine is instituted without delay, Britain will be in a bad way, he concluded."

"If it were necessary to control British shipping in time of war, it is equally necessary to control it in times of peace or economic war, and there need be no fear of unjust interference with the legitimate trading aspirations of individual companies."

Iron And Steel Products

During 1936 there were 14 plants engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products in Saskatchewan. These had capital employed to the extent of \$1,493,785 and paid \$237,003 in salaries and wages to 258 employees.

Cold moist air feels colder to a person than cold dry air.

Like human beings, gorillas are normally right-handed.

And Far Handier Than Older Ways!!!

Here is the most useful waxed tissue package you've ever seen.

This new pack contains 45 sheets of fine ver white waxed tissue. Through the top of the pack is a metal eyelet for hanging on the wall. Inside, the tissue is held in an ingenious grip so that you can withdraw one sheet at a time by simply reaching out with one hand.

"Presto-Pack" thus becomes the handiest of all kitchen aids. You will wonder how you ever managed without it.

APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED
HAMILTON - ONT.

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

HE WAS AFRAID TO CROSS A STREET

Lost His Nerve After 12 Months' Agony

Suffering from acute rheumatism in both his knees joints and in hospital twice without result—so unnerved that he was afraid to cross a street—how readily every rheumatic sufferer will sympathize with this man. Read what he says:

"For 12 months, I suffered pain and misery with acute rheumatism in both my knees. Twice, I was treated in hospital—but it was no use. I could not walk up or down stairs. I was afraid to cross the street, for I had lost all confidence in myself. Fourteen days ago, I started taking Kruschen Salts, and already I am a new man. I can walk with a smart step, go up and down stairs with ease, and cross the street with complete confidence. My rheumatism is getting better every day."

In a good many cases, rheumatism cannot resist the action of Kruschen Salts, which dissolve the painful crystals of uric acid—often the cause of those aches and pains—and assist the kidneys to eliminate this poison through the natural channels.

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside

By PATRICK SLATER

By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER X—Continued

The excitement of these goings-on brought a touch of color to Betty's cheeks, and, at times, the household again enjoyed the habit of human laughter.

"I may write you, Paddy," she told me as she left, "and give you the proper table manners for eating fish."

The mother received bulky letters from her homelike young girl, but their contents were seldom matters for table discussion.

One evening, Mrs. Marshall chuckled as she bespoke our attention.

"Would you listen to this, you gentlemen of Mono?" said the lady, and she read:

"They always said the men in Toronto were good looking and fashionably dressed. Indeed, Ma, I don't think they are as good looking or as well dressed as our own men up in Mono."

William Marshall looked up from his newspaper. "Would you convey to your daughter, mother," said he, "the thanks of Patrick and her father for those kind words."

We had a thronged time that fall and winter drawing the material for our new farm house. The plan was copied, of course, from the stout dwelling on the 4th line of Markham, but the location of the house gave Mr. Marshall a good deal of thought. He often spoke to his wife about it, and one morning asked her to step out and look the situation over. Nancy's mind was occupied with the weekly batch of bread. She sawing the upper section of the kitchen door open, and glanced out over the rolling farm land.

"Just suit yourself, William," said she, "put it anywhere . . . out there."

Mr. Marshall asked my opinion.

"Let us build it, Mr. Marshall," said I, "so every room'll get a kiss of the sun, and the kitchen window should give the womenfolk a chance to be observing the road without leaving their dishes."

So the house faces south by southwest, and my old kitchen fronts the highway.

The new farm house brought a deal of comfort and a dash of pride to the members of the Marshall household. But we kept the family pride locked up behind the heavy, drawn curtains in the chilly parlour; and it stole around stealthily in there, dusting the Jacques and Hayes walnut haircloth sofa and the formal, spring-bottomed chairs—all of which, now grown shabby, are in use to-day as a living memorial of honest workmanship and being careful, of course, not to shake the spindly-legged little table that held the casket of waxwork flowers Betty had made for us. The old truth is that for generations the best room in an Ontario farm house stood closed up as a place of gloom, awaiting a death of a marriage feast.

But out in the great kitchen, the geraniums and fuchsias bloomed like love itself on their deep window sills, and neighbors dropped in aplenty to crack butternuts and shorten the long winter evenings with their chat. The religious doctrines of the day got a thorough going over. An itinerant book peddler had been pushing actively in Mono the sale of "The Great Red Dragon of The Master Key to Popery."

tasted the book myself, and its author impressed me as an ignorant and stupid person—but I let it go at that. However, when Paddy's feelings were not by to hurt, Romish idolatry got its what-for in that kitchen. There was a fair sprinkling of Scottish Presbyterians in the district, and stout defenders were there to uphold John Calvin's cruel doctrine of the election of the saints and the other four points of difference with the Methodist creed. The Baptists, too, were sticking their heads above water, but their fenced-off communion table retarded for a time the growth of that great sect in the pioneer timbered lands of Canada, and on the wide plains beyond the Mississippi. However, the issue joined between "the jacket wetters" and "the baby sprinklers" raised heated arguments—in the Marshall kitchen. For some reason, which I could not grasp, Mr. Marshall thought the fact that water descended from the sky on our heads instead of rising up to immerse our feet was a powerful argument in favor of infant baptism.

Doctrinal differences between the Mono Protestants may have been no skin-deep. Anyway I have always suspected as much since the time Isaac Cornish bolted the Methodist Connexion. An active member of the Quarterly Board, a good man had been a noisy opponent of the Presbyterian Doctrine. At a Sunday morning service in the local Methodist meeting house, Brother Cornish stamped down the aisle leading his numerous household to the family bench. The Cornishes always came last like the cows in the parade.

At that moment, Rev. Mr. Berry was shoulder deep in his extensive opening prayer. Despite the squeaking of boots, the minister waded right on through his discourse, only pausing to explain: "And, O Lord, here comes Isaac Cornish—late as usual!"

With an angry snort, the brother wheeled right about face, and tramped his family out again—thus giving further news to tell. Thereafter the Cornishes attended the Presbyterian church to hear Rev. Mr. Lewis preach the doctrine of the election of the saints.

However that may have been, a man's politics in those days were usually all one wool and a yard wide.

Nathaniel Carson and William Marshall were both liberal reformers—staunch, clear Grits, they called themselves—and they were faithful followers of George Brown and his Globe newspaper. When Mr. Carson got into the Marshall kitchen, he could cry: "Sanctuary!" Bob O'New Pittalago knew his manners better, of course, than to attack a visitor right in the bosom of the family. The dog begged to be excused from the smell of that man—and went outside to wait for him.

Those were the days of bitter politics in Canada, and of ugly sectional strife that left scars upon us. At the time the politicians and their quarrels loomed up large in the life of the Ontario countryside. And in judging the strength and temper of Canadian feeling, let us not forget the rock from which we were hewn and the pit from which we were dug. Those who are ignorant of the past are always fearful of the future. But you and I, who have fared over the rough roads, would be glad to go cheerily whistling down the smooth pavements of the morrow.

We usually had both sides of the arguments stoutly represented in that kitchen because Nancy Marshall was as hard-bolted and consistent a Conservative as her father before her, and, in her amiable way, she scoffed at the Mono reformers, and at all the dogmas of their creed.

"Tut! tut! woman," her husband would tell her, "you belong to the Middle Ages."

He never got in the last word in my hearing. But, like a wise wife, Nancy was content at times to hold a watching brief. She would cast a supercilious glance over The Globe newspaper, now and again, but merely to gather faggots to feed the fires of her contempt for the paper and its editor. For meaty, solid reading, she immersed herself in The Leader, a sophisticated journal that supported the Tory side. It tickled Nancy Truman pink, to find George Brown, the editor of The Globe, spreading his personal ambitions in large splurges on his front page.

"Ah, ha!" she would tell the enemy, "I see Brown has had another invitation to a free meal up in Zorra . . . the conceit of the man!"

And in those days of personal journalism, the editor not only tooted his own horn, but he may have blown it with innocent vigor. Mrs. Marshall did not like George Brown—and that was that. She declared him to be a surly, bitter-minded scandal-monger. She smiled at the trustful, childlike faith her William and his cronies had in the reliability of their party paper. One of them, a Scotsman in the village, had trouble with

his eyes in the fall of 1856, and his good wife read him the weekly paper. One evening she was jogging along diligently through the various news items in small type, and finally she read:

"A contract has been let for the construction of a canal over eight hundred yards long between the two houses of water, large enough to permit an eleven foot draft."

"Tut! tut! woman, it can be no!" the sick man exclaimed. "A canal! . . . what length?"

"But it is here printed, Sandy," the wife declared, "I'll read it again."

"Well! well!" declared the astonished man, according to Mrs. Marshall, "if it were no The Globe, I'd no believe it."

At that time George Brown had led the reformers of Upper Canada through abuses that called for remedy, and he had earned their trust and confidence. To make a successful reformer, a man must have an aggressive spirit and a biased turn of mind that lets in light on one side of the subject only. Such qualities usually make him a tiresome travelling companion on a long journey; but they are specially ordained by nature for the purpose at hand. Even the little chick has, for the moment, a hard crust on its tender beak to help it peck the shell.

There was a bitterly contested general election in Canada in the midwinter of '57—what with snow-blocked roads, open voting, free liquor and heads that needed mending. In those days, elections were rough fights like a lacrosse match with no referee on the field. In the nearby hamlet of Brampton, the supporters of the Tory candidate rushed in their voters on the opening of the poll, taking complete possession of the booth by storm, and thus kept the other side out quite effectively on the opening day. Such a forcible showing of strength was thought to have an effect on the public mind, and many votes, as you know, are like falling leaves that drift with the prevailing wind. No official list of qualified electors had been prepared beforehand for use in the election. Having for the moment spent their available voting strength, the Conservatives set in, on the second day, to obstruct and retard the poll. Every Liberal who stuck his nose into the booth was subjected to a time-killing catechism as to his qualifications.

(To Be Continued)

Designs Boot For Cows

Following success attending the rubber sheep boot for curing foot rot, a similar device has been made for cows. The cow boot, designed for use in such diseases as founder, laminitis, foul, canker, and cleft II, enables dressing and poultices to be kept in place and provides for continuous treatment.

as when Emerson penned it many years ago.

NEW PICTURES OF WAR IN CHINA



Downtown Tientsin bombarded



Japanese battery rakes streets

Here are more new war photos from China, graphically illustrating the horrors of the conflict between Japan and China and around Tientsin and Shanghai. Top, Chinese telephone and communication systems in the vicinity of Tientsin is destroyed by a Japanese shell which demolishes the Chinese communications headquarters. Bottom: A Japanese battery preserving "law and order" after a show of Chinese resistance.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for You and Baby too

Something Worth Hearing

Music As Played By Gypsies In Hungary Is Music

Ed. Sullivan, in the New York Daily News, says you have never heard the full-throated sob of a violin, until you have heard a gypsy make his violin cry on the banks of the Danube . . . It is most thrilling at sunset, when purple shadows steal down from the hills of Buda and cover the river, and the only lights you see are the lights that etch the bridges that span the water separating Buda from Pest . . . It is at dusk that the Tziganes the gypsies, seem to play most appealingly and their bands range from ten to forty pieces . . . None of these gypsy musicians can read a note of music, or at least so the legends go, but they play any selection you request . . . Certain it is that they have no music in front of them, and play from memory . . . Until you have heard these stringed bands play their haunting Tziganic melodies, life has cheated you of something very beautiful!

The breezes that have sighed across Danube plains for ever and a day sigh again as these violins and cellos come to life, and their music borrows the color of blue skies and orange sunsets . . . You sit in the huge outdoor gardens, gravely slipping your coffee and as the music throbs, you hear again the clattering hoofs of Attila the Hun stampeding down the wind . . . Or fancy that once again the Turkish armies are storming the hills of Buda, their curved blades flashing in the cold moonlight.

The night life of Budapest is acclaimed all over Europe, yet apart from these magnificent gypsy bands, you find the night life pretty dull . . . Most of the clubs here, with rare stupidity, forfeit the flavor of their own picturesque country in an attempt to copy Broadway night clubs . . . They feature jazz bands on the United States order, and you marvel at the incongruity of native Hungarian musicians playing American songs in this setting.

On The Free List

"You see," said the country editor, "I have printed your poem."

"Thank you," responded the poet. "I suppose I shall receive remuneration according to your usual tariff?"

"Tariff? My good man, poetry is on the free list."

Inhabitants of Tibet auction off the job of Mayor of the capital city, Lhasa, for the first month of every year.

Canada Year Book

1937 Issue Deals With All Phases Of The National Life Of Canada

The publication of the 1937 edition of the Canada Year Book, published by authorization of the Hon. W. D. Laflamme, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.—in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the Dominion. This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

The 1937 Canada Year Book extends to over 1,100 pages, dealing with all phases of the national life and more especially with those susceptible of statistical measurement. A statistical summary of the progress of Canada is included in the introductory matter. This gives a picture in figures of the remarkable progress which the country has made since the first census of the Dominion was taken in 1871, sixty-six years ago.

Attention may be called to some of the more important features of the present volume.

Chapter I, treating of the physiography of the country, has been almost entirely re-written and a special section on Economic Geology, prepared by F. J. Alcock, Ph.D., Mines and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, is included. The regular section on geology, which will be revised in the near future, has been omitted this year. A special article, "Fauna of Canada," prepared for the year book by R. M. Anderson, Ph.D., Chief of the Division of Biology of the National Museum of Canada, appears at pages 29 to 52. The results of the Quinquennial Census of 1936 are included with the treatment of Population in Chapter V, and a special section on "Occupations of the Canadian People" rounds out the treatment of data from the 1931 census which appeared mainly in the 1934-35 Year Book but was supplemented by later material in the 1936 Year Book. Agricultural statistics of the Quinquennial Census are given in Chapter VIII—"Agriculture"—which also includes a short article on "Agricultural Progress in Canada and the Dominion Experiments in Farming System."

A list of special articles appearing in past editions from the year 1918 to 1935 will be found at page VI, immediately preceding the map of Canada.

The accession of King George VI. to the Throne and the Coronation of the new King on May 12 are marked by the reproduction as frontispiece of the official photograph of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey, by official portraits of King George and Queen Elizabeth, and an excerpt from His Majesty's address to his people, delivered after the Coronation on May 12, 1937.

Points requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of \$1.50, which covers merely the cost of paper, printing and binding. By a special concession a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may obtain copies at the nominal price of 50 cents each.

The First Rule Of Duty

Courteous Treatment Shown By Officials To Tourists At Border Points

So far this season the tide of incoming tourists travel is in excess of that of last year. That, of course, means more work and responsibility for officers of the department stationed at boundary points. That a high standard of service is being rendered is evident, and the army of visitors is made to feel that Canada is a hospitable country with much to please those seeking recreation. Courteous treatment at border points has become the first rule of duty of customs officers. "Life is not so short but that there is time enough for courtesy." That is as true to-day

as it was in the days of the Roman Empire.

If the city's inhabitants had to depend on the eggs raised in New York State, they'd have to get along on rations of only a dozen eggs every six months per person.

England has been experimenting and working on the farm tenancy problem for 150 years.

A secret—something you tell one person at a time.

THE FAMOUS RUBBING LINIMENT

Roll on—roll on! Get the new large economy size—Also available in smaller, regular sizes.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

"KING OF PAIN"

Little Helps For This Week

Be silent all flesh before the Lord. Zech. 2:13.

Be earth will all her scenes withdrawn: Let noise and vanity be gone; In secret silence of the mind, My heaven, and there my God, I find.

There is hardly ever a complete silence in our soul. God is talking to us almost incessantly. Whenever the souls of the world die out in the soul or sink low then we hear God. We do not always hear because of the noise hurry and distraction which life causes as it rushes on. The soul is quiet loving God and keeping a calm mind in spite of all the imaginations that present themselves.

The Main Ingredient

Choke Cherries Used By Indians In Making Pemican

The Indian and Metis housewife has been busy picking choke cherries of which there was a small crop in the Qu'Appelle valley. This berry is the main ingredient for making pemican and was the only food used by the coureurs de bois and canoe men plying the Red and Churchill rivers, freighted the Hudson's Bay Company goods from York Factory to Fort Garry some 200 years ago.

These berries are crushed between two stones and dried in the sun, then made up in small cakes. A real meal is enjoyed by putting half a dozen of these cakes in a frying pan for 20 minutes on the stove, adding some water, and then melted fat with sugar and flour.

If one's diet has anything to do with his general health, the Indians must have the secret as there is very little cancer among the plains Cree Indians. However, they have not as yet found a diet to prevent tuberculosis, although this disease was unknown to them before the advent of civilization.

Civic Government

Can Be Administered In Two Ways

States Dr. Butler

Discussing the New York mayoral situation, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler makes this observation: "There is no Republican way of governing a city and no Democratic way. There is just a good and a bad way, an honest and dishonest way." That just about comprehends it all. Political parties may play a useful part in presenting candidates for the choice of the electorate, but once the choice has been made the question of whether or not the city is well governed depends almost wholly on the personal equation. It is the character, integrity, ability and capacity to render disinterested services to those chosen that determines whether or not the taxpayers receive full value for the assessments levied against them.—Hartford Courant.

A fly was walking with her daughter on the head of a man who was very bald. "How things change, my dear," she said. "When I was your age, this was only a footpath."

England has been experimenting and working on the farm tenancy problem for 150 years.

A secret—something you tell one person at a time.

Wool!

IN PACKAGES 10c POUCHES 15c 4-oz. TINS 70c

IN SMART NEW MOISTURE PROOF POUCH

EDMONTON'S POPULAR
Royal George and Leland Hotels
 (Now being Completely Renovated)
 offer
Comfort, Service and Courtesy
 at
Rates to Suit Your Income
FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

The Sign of Satisfaction—

BAWLF

Reliability - Experience - Courtesy
 Without exception you can count on every Bawlf agent to give you the benefit of expert service in marketing your grain
By the Load... Car Load Lots... or Consignment
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NORTHERN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.
 INCORPORATED 1901
 OLDEST ESTABLISHED GRAIN FIRM IN CANADA
 OFFICES:
 WINNIPEG • EDMONTON
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VISIT THE PLOTS

At every point where a Searle (Home) elevator is situated, nearby will be found a "Crop Testing Plot" demonstration plot. The newest and best varieties of wheat, oats and barley have been sown, so that farmers and others may observe which varieties are best suited to each district.

All farmers and business men are cordially invited to visit the plots.

See the nearest Searle (Home) agent about the plot in your district.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

DEPENDABLE

THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. LTD.
 LICENSED AND BONDED WITH THE BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS

For More Than Thirty Years

For more than thirty years this farmers' company has been giving satisfaction to western farmers in handling their grain. During that time it has also been of great assistance in improving conditions under which farmers do business.

Deliver your grain to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS Ltd.

Elevators at: Irma, Jarrow, Kinsella, Viking

Vacation Time!

Are you considering a trip to the Coast this summer
 We can do our part.

Special excursion fares—Irma, return to Vancouver, \$27.85; to Victoria, \$28.85, on sale to Oct. 15. Return limit 150 days from date of sale.

Leave Irma daily, going west, 8.15 a.m.
 Leave Irma daily, going east, 8.10 p.m.

Sunburst Motor Coaches Ltd.

Man: "What's this big item on your expense account?"
 Parks: "Oh, that's my hotel bill."
 Man: "Well, don't buy any more hotels."

Be Optimistic
 Don't worry if your job is small,
 And your rewards are few;
 Remember that the mighty oak
 Was once a nut like you.

LOCALS

Miss Jean Whidden of Jarrow is attending the Irma high school.

Mrs. M. Christensen returned to her school at Jasper the first of this week.

Mrs. C. T. Hill and daughter, Mrs. Hardy, returned from Edmonton last week-end.

Miss Helen Samenuk, permanent wave expert, will make her semi-annual visit to Irma around the 21st of September. Watch for further announcement.

Miss Mildred King has gone to Edmonton to attend high school and will live with her grandmother, Mrs. W. H. King.

For Rent — Light house-keeping rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for students. Meals also furnished. For rates or other particulars inquire of Mrs. P. Mattheis, Irma, Alta.

You'll want a new permanent wave for the fall and winter festivities. See Mrs. E. W. Carter and talk over styles and prices. There will be a lucky ticket for a fall permanent in connection with this visit.

The Irma public school opened on Monday and the high school on Wednesday of this week with quite a good attendance at both. An increase in the enrollment at the high school is expected after threshing is completed.

A further improvement has been made in the United church recently by deepening the basement. The old floor was taken out and earth to the depth of about two feet was dug out. The foundation has been extended to the new level and a concrete floor will be put in before long.

Accompanied by their son Keith, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Coffin went to Edmonton early in the week to attend the wedding of their daughter Lonelle, who was married to Mr. Thomas Dykes at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, August 30th. The ceremony was performed at Port Saskatchewan by Rev. Simonds, a former pastor and old friend of the bride in Sexsmith, where she was a teacher in the public schools for several years. She has also taught in the vicinity of Irma and all her friends here wish her bon voyage on the sea of matrimony. The groom is proprietor of one of the well known marble works in the city.

Motorists would do well to be more careful when driving around town, especially when crossing or turning on to the highway. Of course the car travelling on the highway has the right of way but a great many drivers do not slow down enough when coming to a town or village and cause a great many do not take the proper precautions when approaching a highway. Two minor accidents have occurred recently at the corner of King street and the highway (at Sather's garage). The view of motorists is obstructed to a certain extent at this corner and extra care should be taken. Fortunately no one has been injured so far but there is no telling when someone might be.

RAINFALL IN IRMA FOR WEEK

BY SEARLE GRAIN CO. LTD.

August 31st:		
Wed., Aug. 25.....	.00	Last year .00
Thursday .....	.00	Last year .00
Friday .....	.00	Last year .00
Saturday .....	.07	Last year .00
Sunday .....	.00	Last year .00
Monday .....	.00	Last year .00
Tuesday .....	.00	Last year .00

Totals07 | Last year .00 || Total from April 1, 1937, 10.68. | | |
| Same period last year 5.83. | | |
| —W. Cole, agent. | | |

SPORTS

Joe Louis won his fight with Tom Farr of England, but not in the eyes of the crowd. The radio buzzed with boos when the decision was announced. The white man caught the fancy of the fans as he gave the negro full value in return for every punch. Both fighters displayed boxing skill and stamina. Louis had the extra points to win, but was on the run in the 15th round like a chased cat.

Just before the final round in the amateur golf championship between Goodman and Billows, the latter kissed a horseshoe in the hope it would bring him luck. Among most sports this dependence upon a talisman is taboo. But one must not laugh too loudly over the weakness of those who indulge. Curriers of Viking recall the continued success of a certain blacksmith in town who nursed a "left hind foot of a rabbit," raising the soft fur with endearing tenderness. Then he went forth to battle as though imbued with uncanny skill. In time he lost faith in that bunny, and his game blew up.

SCHOOL HEAD EXPLAINS NEW ORGANIZATION

Mr. McKee Explains Points That Might Cause Difficulty This Year.

There is one fact which hardly needs to be recalled to boys and girls of school age at this time of the year. It is that holidays will soon be over, and that on Wednesday the old school bell will peal forth the command which summons one and all back to the class rooms.

Sometimes boys and girls pretend that they would rather not be reminded of "the awful fact," nevertheless it is probable that they experience at least a thrill of excitement and anticipation at the thought of school commencing again. It is nice to be one among a crowd of jolly students, to hear their tales of the summer in which they have spent the year and to share with them one's own. It is thrilling, too, to face a whole new year, stretching away before as clear as a brand new scribbler and offering opportunities for students to write in it anything they can.

Mr. McKee Advises

In order to ensure that all students starting this new term may find the greatest possible happiness in it, Mr. G. A. McKee, superintendent of Edmonton schools, has offered the following words of advice:

"The best time to begin preparing for the examinations which come in June, is on September 1. Just work faithfully; do each duty promptly; see that you understand the work piece by piece; if you don't, ask your teacher to explain it to you again."

"There is no need to overwork. There is lots of time for play and recreation. For pupils who take things in such a manner, examinations are no worry. But examinations are a worry to those boys and girls who get behind in their work and it becomes more difficult as each day passes until at last they are beyond their depth and there is little hope of the year being a success."

"If, during the coming year, all boys and girls attend to business faithfully during office hours, starting right in on September 1, the end of June next year will find them happy and fearless."

Explains New Forms

Commenting upon the intermediate school form of organization which was established throughout the city, and the new grade nine high school curriculum which was introduced throughout the province last year, Mr. McKee has this to say:

"The method of promotion from grade IX to grade X, the first year of high school, is creating problems for some pupils and parents. On the basis of its grade IX examinations conducted last June, the department of education has graded all grade IX pupils as A, B, C or D. Pupils with grading "A" are eligible to enter high school and take any course. Pupils with grading "B" may enter any high school and take any course but with this restriction that they can take only two of the following during their grade X year—algebra or geometry, physics, Latin, French or German. Pupils with grade "C" may enter any high school and may take any subjects other than algebra or geometry, physics, Latin, French or German. They cannot take any of these subjects during their grade X year. Pupils with grade "D" have failed in their examination and are required to repeat grade IX."

Further explaining the new curriculum, which this year goes into effect for grade X as well as grade IX, and provides for commercial and technical options, Mr. McKee said: "Because of the present separation of our schools into commercial, technical and academic, pupils who wish to take the 'shop' options must attend the technical school, and those who wish to take commercial options must attend the commercial high school."

Market Prices.

Wheat		
No. 1 Hard	103	
1 Northern	103	
2 Northern	97	
3 Northern	92	
4 Northern	85	
5 Northern	78	
Oats		
2 CW	33	
3 CW	30	
1 Feed	28	
Barley		
2 CW	38	
3 CW 2 r	38	
4 CW	33	
Rye		
2 CW	65	
3 CW	62	
Flax		
1 CW	147	
2 CW	143	
Cattle		
Steers, good to choice	5 to 6	
Good to Choice Cows	3 to 3.50	
Canners and Cutters	1.25 to 1.75	

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Gone With The Wind

In the natural course of earthly events, you and I are vending our way toward the Land of the Setting Sun.

Yesterday we were standing in the full glory of a new sun, which had all its splendor over a renewed world. We marvelled at the mystery and beauty of the dew as it sparkled on the leaves, and we wandered on through boyhood or girlhood, high school, college, the struggle of the years which followed, and now today possibly you and I are pressing toward the point in the road where the bend obscures the view and greater trials are waiting.

It was so short a time since we looked into his big blue eyes, while his chubby feet kicked in abandon through the air above him—and he smiled and held out his hands to you. Then those first awkward steps, and later he ran to meet you, as you came home at night. School... those tiny shoulders stretch nearly to yours now... high school... then college... then the struggle all over again.

How life repeats itself—and it all races so fast!

The tragedies encompassed in hearts; joys, hopes, the bitter disappointments. And life is all so short. There is so little time to do all there is to be done. We must hasten—hasten on, or night will surely overtake us before the journey's end.

You stood only yesterday, it seemed, on life's very threshold; but with a swish, life itself whirled through the years and seems—Gone With the Wind.

Throughout the last seven years of economic disturbance and price fluctuations, it is a fact that oil products have been relatively lower in price than other commodities.

For example, for more than 27 months in a quite recent period, the field or posted price of crude oil produced in the mid-continent and southwest areas, was unchanged, except for small adjustments in fields with a limited supply. On January 9, 1936, prices were advanced throughout the region. In some fields the advance was 10 cents a barrel, in others 15 cents.

During this period, and for some time before, the oil industry itself, co-operating with authorities in the principal oil-producing states, worked successfully to bring about a condition under which crude oil production was held to the market demand for it.

This is a policy in which the public interest is much concerned. On the one hand it means greater conservation of petroleum resources by keeping the crude in the ground until it is needed. It likewise effectually answers much of the agitation concerning oil product prices, much of it founded on misunderstanding, and some of it on misrepresentation.—Cont.

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